Nippon Times

No. 16,311 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1944 昭和十五年十二月二十七日第三種郵便物認可 Price 20 Sen

REICH UNITS SMASH ENCIRCLING ATTACK; TROOPS WITHDRAWN

Big Battle Raging at Falaise Outskirts—Enemy Driven Out of Chartres

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—All American and Canadian efforts to encircle the Germans in the triangle between Falaise, Flers and Alencon failed yesterday as German troops continued to escape through the corridor to the east between Falaise and Argentan while their rearguards stood off all anti-Axis attempts to narrow the pocket and at the same time hamper German deployment movements. Neither did the Canadian shock-troops make any progress worth mentioning in the direction of Falaise nor did the Americans succeed in piercing into the German movements in the direction of Argentan. During these battles, German anti-tank positions inflicted particularly heavy losses on the enemy tank formations.

Gravity centers of the enemy attacks were again situated at the front bend west of Falaise-Argentan and farther south in the sectors of Chartres and Chateaundun.

Especially strong and repeated thrusts were directed against the city of Falaise and finally, after sustaining enormous losses, managed to reach the rim of the city where fierce fighting is still raging.

Simultaneously, Canadian troops with strong tank forces from the area between Falaise and the middle reaches of the Dives River directed a thrust to the south and southeast in the apparent attempt to outflank Falaise from the east. After crossing the Loizon and at several places on the Dives, the enemy forces formed several deep wedges, but their break-through attempts were frustrated and as a result of local withdrawals by German troops, the front line was again straightened out.

U.S. Attacks Stopped

The Americans in the Domfront area continued their attacks and moved toward the northeast and attempted to tie down the German troops disengaging in the depth of the front bend, but the operations were nowhere impeded as German rearguards held out stubbornly and foiled all enemy attempts to break into the German lines.

West of Argentan, the Americans exerted pressure northward to squeeze the German escape gap, but repeated German counter-thrusts stopped their advance thus permitting the corridor to remain open. Falaise and Argentan, despite strong enemy pressure from both sides are still firmly in German hands.

Meanwhile, farther to the southeast, enemy tank and mechanized units advancing in the direction of Orleans, Chateaudun and Chartres were engaged in heavy fighting in the Chartres area and west of Dreau. Their tank spearhead which entered the southern outskirts of Chartres were thrown out. Likewise, the thrust aiming at Orleans was checked at the front of the Loire and at least half of the attacking tanks were put out of action.

In Brittany, the Americans after heavy artillery fire launched furious attacks against the forefield positions of the fortress of Brest, but were dispersed by concentric German defense fire.

Embittered struggle continued at St. Malo. The garrison defenders are answering with heavy coastal batteries and inflicting high casualties. Repeated attacks launched against the narrow access to the citadel were beaten off by the gallant but small group of defenders under the command of Colonel Von Aulock.

Germans Control Situation

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—The Germans have the situation well under control, declared Alexander Clifford in the Daily Mail in his penetrating commentary concerning the present situation of the German troops in the area west of Falaise and Argentan.

He said that it was necessary to understand this for while the combined Anglo-American forces attempted to hem in the pocket, the Germans were making orderly withdrawal. Village after village, he pointed out, was falling into anti-Axis hands, but they were always empty and were mostly in ruins.

He added that the retreat, on the whole, was carried through in order and confirmed the fact that the Germans succeeded in keep intact the protected areas and that between Falaise and Argentan the Germans were still in control.

Warning against illusions due to the number of German prisoners and material falling into anti-Axis hands, Clifford declared that "nothing is so difficult as to encircle a whole army and force it to surrender."

Japanese Residents Evacuating Paris; 39 Arrive in Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—Thirty-nine Japanese women and children from Paris, have safely arrived in Berlin early this morning. Tokichi Saida, Japanese Consul-General in Paris and other Japanese residents are expected to arrive in Berlin sometime today. Some of the Japanese artists who have lived in Paris for many years and married to French women and others of foreign nationality are reported to have decided to remain in Paris.

GERMANS REPULSE S. FRANCE INVADERS

Enemy Gains Foothold at Cannes; Landing Attempts At Toulon Crushed

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—The anti-Axis invasion of Southern France is still in the first stage, that is, the establishing of beachheads and connecting them to form an uninterrupted bridgehead.

Although the Anglo-Americans, yesterday, continued reinforcing their troops from the air and sea under cover of their heavy naval bombardments, increasing German counter-measures began to make themselves felt along the whole coast as German troops sealed off a number of enemy landing points while the majority of attempted landings were frustrated.

The past 24 hours, in general were marked by enemy attempts to expand their isolated beachheads and in rushing in further reinforcements by sea and air, but so far they have made an advance inland only in the area of St. Raphael into the Argens Valley. Fresh landing attempts made on both sides of Toulon were repulsed.

At Cannes, where the enemy gained a foothold, violent fighting raged in the streets of the town. Air-borne troops which were landed northwest of the town forced their way into the city area after bitter fighting. At the moment, they are being shelled by German formations stationed on the heights at the outskirts of Cannes while German infantry forces are carrying out fierce counter-attacks.

For the second time, the Anglo-Americans tried to capture the town of St. Tropez in whose neighborhood they had carried out further landings, but all attempts to enter the city were repulsed.

In the meantime, two focal points developed on the French Mediterranean coast. One is the sector of St. Raphael and between St. Maxime and St. Tropez and the other at the beachhead farther to the east which includes Cape Grammont, St. Antheor and Cape Roux.

At St. Maxime, fighting is raging against enemy tanks which are trying to expand the landing-heads.

During the afternoon hours yesterday, the second wave of enemy transport gliders approached the coast and dropped troops behind the German defense positions where violent fighting broke out immediately.

Protecting the enemy beachheads are the enemy naval fleet which, at present, is concentrated just off the South French coast and includes two battleships, one aircraft carrier, three cruisers and 18 destroyers.

Although necessarily keeping out of range of the German coastal batteries, they are constantly exposed to attacks by German light naval units and Luftwaffe formations. An enemy corvette escorting tank landing vessels received several direct hits and fled while several landing boats were set ablaze and began listing.

Supplementary reports of German night-raiders said that two transports totaling 8,000 tons were sunk and three others were heavily damaged and are believed to have sunk later. A big battleship was also hit and set ablaze following several violent explosions.

IMMINENT COLLAPSE OF PUPPET REGIME UNDER BONOMI SEEN

Serious Political Unrest Caused By Food Shortage, Unemployment, Other Factors

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—Latest indications are that the Bonomi Cabinet of Italy is on the verge of collapse due to serious political unrest caused by the acute shortage of foodstuffs in southern Italy, increasing unemployment and the severe rivalry between the left and right factions within the same regime.

In the leftist wing, the Republican and Democratic parties to which the authorities of the anti-Axis forces have granted recognition have started to voice open opposition to the Bonomi Administration. They are opposed also to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Rudolfo Paciarde, leader of the Republican Party, for instance, voiced his opposition to Churchill when he declared at a public meeting yesterday: "Churchill is wrong when he asserts that the responsibility for Italy's participation in the war rests solely on one man, for the King, the Crown Prince and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, too, should share the responsibility. Rumor has it that Churchill is making schemes for the restoration of royal rule."

The Italia Nouvoa, organ of the Democratic Party, has been attacking the Bonomi regime for the last six weeks, declaring that the regime is not representative of the Italian people, and ascribing the chaotic economic conditions and shortage of foodstuffs to its inability.

While the British representatives and Papal circles are evincing much worry over the increasing leftist influences within the Bonomi regime, preparations for the formation of a "concentric, national" Administration with the right faction as its center are reportedly going on in the political circles of Rome. In this connection, rumor is rife that the 84-year old former Italian Premier, Vittorio Orlando, might assume the leadership of the projected government.

Confusion Prevails

On the other hand, however, the Communist and Socialist parties are diametrically opposed to a reactionary rightist Cabinet and Rome's political circles are in serious confusion. The recent appearance of Prime Minister Churchill in Italy ostensibly for "inspecting the fronts" has given birth to the rumor that he was planning the reinstatement of the Italian monarch while some quarters seem to be trying to take advantage of the opportunity to ask for a lightening of the armistice terms in the light of the prevailing serious conditions in Italy.

The uneasy political conditions prevailing in Rome were brought to light by a diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Herald who is quoted by a London dispatch as having stated as follows:

"Ominous political intrigues are in progress in the political circles of Rome. While the royalist right factions, worried over the possible coalition between the Communist and Socialist parties, are formulating schemes for the formation of a new Cabinet with Orlando as Premier and Badoglio as War Minister, the anti-Axis military authorities remain unchanged in their principle. They have no intention at all of organizing a rightist military council in the place of the Bonomi regime for such a measure would cause more trouble in Italy."

Reports received here say that although the anti-Axis military authorities have transfered to the Bonomi Administration the administrative rights over Rome Province and two other provinces, the action has not contributed any bit to the strengthening of the puppet regime's position and that the general situation remains chaotic as before.

French Air Casualties Bared

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 17.—French authorities in a statement issued today declared that 118,000 French persons were killed during the British and American air raids up to now, according to a Paris report received here. It added that during the 1940 campaign, losses of the French civilian population amounted to 17,600 killed.

Thanks Letters of Foe Internees Reveal Kind Japanese Treatment

Six Heartfelt Messages of British Captives in Burma Disclose Humanitarian Policy Exercised By Our Authorities Toward Enemy

Greatly appreciating the warm attention and kind, considerate treatment accorded them by the Japanese authorities, British internees now at XX Internment Camp in Burma wrote letters of sincere thanks in behalf of their comrades expressing their deepest gratitude and satisfaction for the generous camp management rendered by the authorities concerned headed by the Camp Governor and the officials in charge.

On many occasions in the past years, letters of appreciation and thanks written by enemy nationals, including war prisoners, with words of admiration for Japan and the Japanese have been made public verifying the truth and the lofty spirit of Japan's humanitarian policy.

Contrary to the recent brutal desecration of the fallen Japanese and other numerous cases of barbaric action by the Americans and Britishers on the firing lines and even in their homelands, enough evidence has been gathered to reveal the true face of Japanese humanity and generosity in strict observance of International Law and amid the roar of the War of Greater East Asia which is still going on for the liberation of the East Asiatic peoples from Anglo-American shackles.

Undoubtedly, one illustrious case clarifying these facts are six signed letters written by 10 representative British captives at the Internment Camp in Burma, all declaring the satisfactory condition, facilities and equipment conferred on the camp and profoundly expressing appreciation to the Japanese authorities for their humanitarian viewpoints in improving the everyday life of the internees.

The texts of the signed letters follow:

"The Governor,
XX Internment Camp.

"Sir:

"On behalf of the internees in the camp, I have the honor to say that the internees are greatly heartened by the interest you have taken in their welfare and are most grateful for the benefits which you have conferred recently on this camp.

"We trust that you will be good enough to accept our deepest thanks.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"C. F. Waterfall."

"To the Governor,
Nipponese Internment Camp,
Burma,

"Dear sir:

"Conditions anywhere in time of war are always most difficult. Soldiers in the fighting lines and civilians at home have much to endure. We in the Internment Camp would be lacking in a great human quality, did we not feel and express our gratitude for the kindly interest you have taken in us since your appointment here and for your efforts to improve our wartime conditions.

"In particular, may we thank you sincerely for your personal interest in our sick members. The providing of the camp with a milking goat, three pullets and a pair of pigs will undoubtedly, in time, be of practical helpfulness to those in need of special diet. The newly-opened canteen and the library recently reorganized under your encouragement also fill a long-felt need.

"Kind words are of great value to all men in these troublous times. Kind deeds, such as yours, inspire courage and spiritual uplift. For both, we are thankful and grateful to you. And, with our thanks, we say also, May God Bless You.

"Monsignor Thomas Newman, M.S.
"Father Adrian J. Des Narais, M.S.
"Father Francis L. Lucey, M.S.
"Father Edward B. O'Sullivan, M.S.
"Father John F. O'Reilly, M.S."

"To the Commandant,
Internment Camp,
From the members of House No. 2—July 9, 1944

"Sir:

"I have the honor to address you on behalf of the internees of House No. 2. This letter is to acknowledge our deep and sincere gratitude for the kind sympathy you have shown and the very generous gifts you have made to us since you assumed command of this camp. The chickens are the nucleus of a small poultry farm from which, after a time, we will be able to supply fowls and eggs to the sick. The pigs, when matured, are something for the whole camp to look forward to and by people in our present circumstances are greatly appreciated. The gift of the goats was also prompted by a very kindly thought when milk is such a dire necessity for the sick. The privilege of a canteen meets a long-felt desire and those who have a little money will take full advantage of it.

"The permission to correspond with our people is a concession for which I cannot find words adequate enough to express our gratitude. Some of us do not know where our wives and our families are and this will enable us to inquire and relieve our minds. We are eagerly looking forward to replies and feel that you will help us in this matter by expediting this correspondence. Through the library, we are able to relieve our leisure hours which, otherwise, would be very tedious. To people in our present circumstances, the smallest kindness is deeply appreciated and the present staff, particularly yourself, have been very kind. I cannot find words sufficiently expressive to convey fully our sincere gratitude to you but believe me, sir, when I say that your kindness will long live in our memories. I have the honor to be, sir,

"Yours most respectfully,

"A. A. Ambrey
No. 2 House Captain."

"To the Governor,
Internment Camp,

"Sir:

"The members of No. 1 House, Internment Camp, greatly appreciate the gift of livestock so generously given by you for which they thank you most sincerely.

"I beg to remain,

"Your Obedient servant,

"J. Hardless
No. 1 House Captain
Internment Camp."

"To the Governor,
Civil Internment Camp,
July 9, 1944

"Sir:

"On behalf of House No. 5, I wish to thank you for the interest taken in improving the condition of the camp and doing what you can for our welfare, particularly that of the sick, and we much appreciate the goodwill toward us.

"We thank you for the gift of a milking goat, three chickens and a pair of pigs and I am sure the sick are going to benefit greatly by goat milk which they are badly in need of.

"The canteen has come as a pleasant surprise and a God-send and will surely be much keenly appreciated by all as time goes on and we'll realize how much we have felt the need of one hitherto.

"I also wish to thank you for your kindness in allowing us to communicate with our families and to receive money and parcels sent to us.

"And lastly, the library conducted on organized lines, has done much to relieve the monotony of the camp. Please accept our heartfelt thanks also for the improvements in general of the conditions in the camp.

"Yours respectfully,

"H. G. Snadden,
Acting House Captain
House No. 5

"The Civil Internment Camp
July 8, 1944

"To the Officer in Charge of Internment Camp:

"Dear Sir:

"In behalf of my fellow internees of the Ladies' Camp, may I be permitted to express our sincere thanks for, and deep appreciation of the effort you have made and are still making toward the amelioration of conditions in the camp.

"We know what great difficulties you have to contend with and such being the case the genuine improvements already realized are a sure proof of your disinterested, kindheartedness and goodwill.

"But much as we appreciate these material improvements, we feel even still more deeply the air of friendliness which prevails in the relations which prevail between the authorities and the internees and it is our sincere desire to avoid anything that might change this. Again expressing our sincere thanks,

"Your respectfully,

"Mother St. Gonari, F.M.M.
House Captain

16,400 Yanks Killed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 17.—American casualties in France from the June 6 landing up to August 6 numbered 112,600 of which 16,400 were killed, according to a Washington report received here.

WORD DUEL WAGED BY DEWEY AND HULL OVER 4-POWER MEET

New York Governor's Charges Against Coming Parley's Aims Refuted by State Secretary

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—Vicious exchanges in a political controversy crackled across the wires and air waves today between Washington and Albany, New York, when Governor Thomas Dewey, the Republican Presidential nominee, blasted the big-four diplomatic conversations in Washington to be held next week as being directed toward the "formation of a permanent four-power military alliance to police the world and coerce smaller nations after the war" and to which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, used the words "utterly and completely unfounded" to describe the fears expressed by Dewey, according to a Washington dispatch.

The New York Governor asserted in the course of an 800-word prepared statement: "The big-four diplomatic conversations in Washington next week might be directed toward the formation of a permanent four-power alliance to rule the world through their spheres of influence. To leave the long-term solution of problems of peace and security in the hands of a permanent military alliance of four powers would be immoral and is contrary to the Atlantic Charter and the war aims of the anti-Axis."

In Washington, Cordell Hull replied, "Governor Dewey can rest assured that the fears which he expressed in his statement are utterly and completely unfounded. No arrangement such as described by him, which would involve a military alliance of the four major nations permanently to coerce the rest of the world, is contemplated or has ever been contemplated by this Government, or, as far as we know by any of the other Governments.

"In the Moscow declaration, the four nations placed themselves on record as urging the same principles and the meeting at Dumbarton Oaks is for the purpose of a discussion among the signatories of the Moscow declaration. This meeting is totally unofficial and an official meeting represented by all the members of the anti-Axis camp is scheduled to follow. This meeting probably will open this fall."

Chungking Delegates Revealed

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—The Chungking Embassy at Washington has announced the names of the Chungking delegates to the four-power conference among the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking, to be held from August 21 as follows, according to Washington dispatches:

Chief delegate—Wei Tao-ming, Chungking Ambassador to the United States.

Delegates—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to London, General Shang Chen, head of the Chungking Military Mission resident in the United States, and Hu Shih-tse, Permanent Foreign Vice-Minister.

UNITS ON YIOJIMA ROUT FOE RAIDERS

One Enemy Bomber Downed Over Buin

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 18.—A formation of about 20 four-engined bombers attacked Yiojima Island yesterday afternoon. Promptly launching furious counter-attacks, the Japanese Forces there repulsed all the raiders after inflicting considerable damage upon them. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

Down One Bomber

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, August 18.—Japanese Units in the Buin area on Bougainville Island shot down one enemy bomber yesterday when they intercepted an aggregate total of 30 anti-Axis fighters and bombers. All the other enemy raiders fled.

Menoekwari Raiders Flee

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 18.—Twelve anti-Axis fighter planes made a daylight attack on our position at Menoekwari in the western part of New Guinea Island on Wednesday. Failing to carry out any effective raid all the enemy invaders fled.

Thai Premier Invites Envoys to Announce Assumption of Post

Domei

BANGKOK, August 18.—Prime Minister Major Khuang Apisaiwong of Thailand this morning invited foreign diplomatic envoys of various nations in Bangkok, including Japanese Charge d'Affaires Ko Ishii and German Minister Dr. Ernst Hans Wendler, to his official residence and announced his assumption of the premiership and conferred with them on current issues. In the afternoon, Foreign Minister Nai Sisena Sombatsirei also invited the diplomatic representatives to a celebration party held at the Foreign Office.

U.S. TO CRUSH AXIS, STATES ROOSEVELT

F.D.R. Boasts of American Determination to Occupy Reich, Japan

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt today declared that anti-Axis forces will continue their drives into both Japan and Germany until the two countries are completely occupied even if they discontinue their resistance before their frontiers are reached, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

Roosevelt made his statement in a press interview upon his return to Washington after a five-week visit to the Pacific fronts.

The President said: "Although in World War I, Germany discontinued fighting before the entry of Allied troops into her territory, by virtue of the armistice treaty, the anti-Axis forces will not repeat the mistake this time for such an armistice was responsible for Germany's revival and the present great war."

Concerning Japan, Roosevelt stated that that country must be isolated forever from other countries unless she shows her willingness to cooperate with others with actual deeds.

The President said that since the United States is taking a much larger role in the Pacific war theater than New Zealand, Australia and others, the American forces will mostly bear the brunt of the war against Japan except in Burma. He added that the United States must establish fortifications throughout the Pacific in order to prevent future aggressions.

On his return to Washington today after inspecting the Pacific fronts including Hawaii and the Aleutians, Roosevelt is expected to meet Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, Government, military and naval authorities as well as congressional leaders to report on his trip. He will also discuss with them operational plans that will suit the new war developments.

Meanwhile, Washington political circles expect another meeting between Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill to take place in the near future.

It is reported that Ralph Bard, Undersecretary for the Navy, told the press today that the United States navy in the Pacific waters is now operating in a vast area extending 3,500 miles in length and 8,000,000 square miles in area. He declared that this area extends from the Marshalls to Bougainville Island to the west and from Bismarck Islands and Horomushiro Island of the Chishima Group to the north.

ROOSEVELT LEADS POLL

President Is More Popular Than Dewey, Survey Discloses

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 17.—The Gallup poll in canvassing public opinion concerning the presidential election revealed today that 19 States were for President Roosevlt and 16 for Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, the Republican presidential nominee. Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee all favored Roosevelt, according to a Princeton, New Jersey, report received here today.

Meanwhile, a New York dispatch disclosed that the Fortune Magazine in making a survey on the presidential election said that the polling for the 48 States showed that Roosevelt had 52.5 per cent of the votes while Dewey carried 43.9 per cent and the rest was undecided. The poll, it added, also showed that Roosevelt has increased his vote over the last polling by 65 per cent.

PRESS RESTRICTION IN GERMANY PROVES FIRM WILL TO WIN

Papers to Merge While Art Life Will Be Curtailed—Film Staff to Join Army

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—Eloquently manifesting the earnest desire of the German people to give up every luxury for hardship so that final victory can be attained, Max Amann, writing in the Das Reich under the title, "For Total War" deals with the new restrictions placed upon the German press and other cultural activities.

Amann began by recalling that stringent measures had already been taken with regard to the press and most of its personnel transferred to the German Army and armament industries. He pointed to the fact that the German press in spite of these measures had still shown variety which was an important prerequisite for the fulfilment of its task of guiding the public. Two different papers, he added, were allowed to continue in the major towns and readers were assured of at least one paper even after any terror raid.

Continuing, Amann pointed out that the present new restrictions, of course, were taking into account the effects of air war. He then announced the new measures concerning the German press as follows:

"The Berliner Boersen Zeitung will be merged with the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the Berliner Lokalangziger with the Berliner Morgenpost.

"The Berliner Volkszeitung which had a circulation of 260,000 will be suspended. The papers in the suburbs will be fused into a few odd papers. In Vienna all small papers including the Volkszeitung will be incorporated into the Kleine Wiener Kriegszeitung.

"Further papers to be fused are as follows:

"In Dresden, the Dresdner Zeitung with the Freiheitskampf; in Hanover, the Hanoversch Zeitung with the Kurier Tageblatt; in Brunswick, the Landeszeitung with the Tageszeitung; in Bremen, the Bremer Zeitung with the Bremer Nachrichten.

"The Ellustrierte Beobachter and the Berliner Illustrierte will be the only illustrated papers published in the Reich. They will appear in Hamburg, Cologne, Munich, Stuttgart and Vienna."

In conclusion Amann stressed that along with further measures in the field of publication, advertising and suspension of mail to the fronts, communication with the fighting units will be maintained by the new paper "Front and Heimat."

These new far-reaching steps show to what extent the requirements of war have been met by the newspaper industry, Amann stressed.

All Energy Turned to War

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—Commenting on the new measures for the restriction of cultural art taken in line with the total war effort, the German periodical "Das Reich" stated that the moment had now come to convert everything in the category of art into strength needed most urgently by the nation.

It said that the film industry, the most popular aspect of art with the biggest technical apparatus, had much to offer. Entire young film staffs and Reich film ballet had been released for important war work. Motion picture schools in Berlin, Munich and Vienna had closed down. In the future, the periodical continued, there would be no trick films, no advertising films and no economic films while cultural films would be curtailed by about 70 per cent. The personnel of picture theaters has been reduced considerably. In short, the magazine stressed, the personnel employed in film production would be reduced by one-third and administration personnel by 50 per cent. Nevertheless, Reich film leaders would continue their endeavors to produce as many films as possible.

Continuing, the periodical said that measures concerning theaters and orchestras would be even more rigorous. Most of them would have to close down and the Chamber of Art would release for important war work all its members.

Stating that the large technical staff would be drawn from similar undertakings such as publishing offices which would be closed down almost entirely, it said that radio and a few remaining periodicals and papers would henceforth have the task of satisfying the cultural demand. There would be one exception. Libraries would continue on the same scale as before.

Press Comments

Friday, August 18

PUSH CULTURE IN SOUTHERN REGIONS

MAINICHI—The war situation is becoming ever more stern but what invigorates our minds at this time is the fact that the construction in the Southern Regions progresses ever more favorably and ever more fully. The more the rich natural resources of the Southern Regions and the raw materials there are developed and produced, the more our fighting power is strengthened. That the enemy advocates his "Don't give time to Japan!" slogan, too, is for this reason.

Needless to say that this rapid construction is due to the toiling under sweat by the officials and civilians in those areas, while it must not be forgotten that at the same time the enthusiastic zeal shown by the native populace, too, is constituting a great source of strength. Recently, women's associations to engage in the defense of the soil and in the all-out reshaping of living conditions including the improvement of clothing and other aspects; students labor service corps aiming at the increase of foodstuffs production, and other organizations have been springing up one after another. Not only that the hearty collaboration is given by those engaged in the battle of construction, but it permeates all strata of the populace.

What is at the source of this collaboration is the fact that the just and great national characteristics of Japan which hitherto had not been fully known to them has been manifested for the first time before their very eyes, and that they could know from realities that through Japan the one billion people of East Asia are enabled to lead a life in security and enjoy their work. In other words, this has been nothing other than the fruit of the efforts to show them from all angles the ideals of Greater East Asia.

In this respect, the cultural policy toward the native populace during the past two and a half years has been showing no little success. Primary education being the foremost point of it, the most enjoyable expectations can be held if one imagines the time when the school children of today will have grown up.

However, we shall not be satisfied yet with the present state of our cultural policies in the Southern Regions. It is in the nature of things that, no matter how widely and how deeply such efforts are working, there is no stopping point ever to be reached. Especially, with the cultural construction work in the Southern Regions just merely started, the previous stage of work merely to make them know Japan kept our hands fully busy. In other words, the cultural construction work there hitherto has been a comparatively easy work of "enlightenment" at great speed. Further efforts will now be required to foster in them unshakable faith which will make them overcome whatever difficulties as true collaborators of Japan and as important members of Greater East Asia.

The war situation is fierce, but the need to firmly grasp the minds of the peoples of the Southern Regions has become ever more urgent on account of the intensification of the war situation. In this new stage, the cultural policy toward the Southern Regions should be further strengthened.

CHUNGKING BOWING TO U.S.

YOMIURI-HOCHI—With the fall of Hengyang as the turning point, American mechanised forces have been sent to the China front. According to a foreign dispatch under yesterday's date, opinion favoring a decisive battle in China is rising in America. If considered in connection with the recent activities of the U.S. air force in China, the stealthy movements by joint U.S.-Britain-Chungking forces on the India-Burma front and other things, it is evident that America is at present planning to increase her influence in Chungking militarily and of gradually assuming the right of commanding Chungking's military strength.

The first military exponent of American imperialism; Captain Mahan, has openly advocated that China should be subjugated militarily. Besides, the present U.S. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal immediately before his assumption of the present office last spring advocated the United States should expand her power in the East by military force. It is thus a fact that the theory that through the operation of military strength, the East including China should be brought within the sphere of American hegemony has to date appeared in America in various forms. If we consider the past actual relations between America and Chungking, hitherto such open military interference had not materialized.

At about the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, relations of a political nature were already established between America and Chungking besides such economic relations as the operation of the Lend-Lease Act and the supplying of big loans. Instances of this in the diplomatic sphere have included the formation of the ABCD camp, the Pacific Military Alliance, the U.S.-Britain-Chungking Military Alliance following the battle of Hongkong, the conclusion of the U.S.-Chungking mutual assistance pact, and the Cairo conference. Besides, America has sent numerous political advisers such as Owen Lattimore and others in the fields of politics, financial, communicational, reconstructional and medicine, and she has also sent special emissaries to Chungking such as Lauchlin Currie, Wendell Willkie, and most recently U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace. By all these gestures, America has strengthened her political influence with Chungking's internal politics.

America's policies toward Chungking have further penetrated deeply into the military field via the economic and political relations and have developed from the form of assistance to the character of intervention. The recent arrival of American troops on the China Continent, and the rise of opinion favoring a decisive battle on the Continent are significant, too, as being in line with this American attitude.

The aim of America's penetration of Chungking of the above-described nature is, roughly speaking, the carrying out of an offensive against Japan by utilizing the Chinese Continent. However, the ambitions of America now are still one stage farther inside. Henry Wallace in a broadcast after his visit to Chungking has pointed out that the Northern Pacific and Eastern Asia, in particular the market of China, are indispensable territories for America's new enterprises, new investments, and new trade. Moreover, in a pamphlet published recently, he strongly advocates the development of the East for the benefit of the United States. President Roosevelt, too, in a broadcast following his visit to Hawaii, emphasized the American occupation of all islands in the Pacific and economical hegemony over China and Central Asia.

The opening of a way of investment for America's huge capital and the acquisition of markets for the demobilization of her over-expanded economical organization are at present the ultimate objectives. Thus, China is about to be made the victim for the salvation of American big capitalism which started the war. The strengthening of the military pressure against Chungking is in other words the present enforcement of the old Mahanism. Wallace has put out the bait of lifting up the living standards of the Chinese masses, but what value will a slight raise of the living standard under American dictatorship have for the people of China?

POLITICAL PARTIES IN U.S. DIVIDE AMERICAN THOUGHT

They Present Country With Alternative Administrations, Declares Daily Telegraph

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 18.—Two American political parties do not present the country with contrasting philosophies but with alternative administrations, declares a recent issue of the Daily Telegraph.

They try to win issues and do not rest upon basic principles. The policies which Democrats advocate one year may be those which the Republicans advocate in another. Each party has its left wing, its center and its right wing. The controlling faction in each party today is the center. It is sometimes said that the divisions within each party are much more real than the division between the two main parties.

The relative strength of various factions within the party varies. In the early days of the Roosevelt Administration, it seemed for a time as though the two parties might become divided on principles. The Republicans lost their left wing and the Democrats their right or at least these wings shrank considerably. During the past four years, the Republican left wing and Democratic right have been established. Two American political parties now face each other as alternative cross sections of American political thought.

Poles Issues Orders

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 17.—The Polish People's Council, at the meeting held today, is reported to have given the Polish Committee of National Liberation the rights to promulgate laws and orders in the former Polish territory now placed under the control of the Soviet forces. Furthermore, a registration ordinance was issued to effect mobilization and compulsory military service.

PEARL BUCK SCORES U.S. CHINA POLICY

Arrogant Attitude of Yankees Increases Chungking's Anger At America

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—Increasing anger is now rising in Chungking China against the United States, according to Pearl Buck, American authoress, in a recent magazine article, a dispatch received here reveals.

Apparently referring to American soldiers in China, Buck cites as one of the reasons for the increasing anger against America the "youthful irresponsibility of American young men in China, their tendencies to get drunk, often thoroughly, and their general behavior toward Chinese women." In addition to the young Americans' behavior toward the Chinese women, Buck said that today when it has "become fashionable" in America to find fault with Chungking "no Chinese is able to forget" that the American offer to send aid to British-Chungking forces in Burma was neglected until it was too late.

Americans Insulting

She added that the loss of the Burma Road resulted in a blockade so severe that few Americans have yet realized its effect on Chungking; that the attitude of American military men in China with few exceptions have been insulting and arrogant toward the Chinese; that Chungking benefitted little from the American lend-lease because of the blockade; and to date the Americans have paid no money for the vast and expensive airfields built in inner China.

Under able British direction, Buck charged, the Americans completely scorned India and finally even succeeded in alienating the Chinese and in building up Chinese dismay and distrust "all of which is leading to the next war."

The authoress continued to declare that the Chungking Chinese are angry at America because the Americans followed the "traditional American youth pattern" regarding China. She said that the Americans at first tried to idolize the idealize China. Then followed the inevitable revulsion. She said that those who knew China tried for America's sake to present a balanced and truthful picture, but it was impossible to get this picture to the American people quickly enough because the controlled radio networks would not have it and the popular press with only one of two exceptions was not interested.

Declaring that China began to be condemned, Buck added that "indeed it was to the interest of those who are guiding American foreign policies to encourage this condemnation." She charged that it provided means for not giving Chungking swifter aid and reasons too for not diverting anything from Europe to Asia.

Raps U.S. Policies

Buck said that those guiding American foreign policies made it clear or very nearly clear to the Americans that Chungking does not deserve aid from the United States because of her internal corruption. In this connection Buck said that the "conclusion has a curiously familiar ring about it. It is in fact the echo of Britain's policy in India a policy which succeeded in planting new hated of the entire white race in millions of hearts."

U.S. WAR EXPENDITURES TOP $207,200,000,000

Daily Spending in July Was $282,900,000, Says War Production Board

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—U.S. Government spending for war purposes dipped in June to the lowest monthly total of the year, the $7,355,000,000 representing a seven per cent decline from June expenditures, the U.S. War Production Board announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

This figure included checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from the war appropriation as well as net outlays of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries. The daily rate of spending reckoned on the basis of 26 days in July, in which the checks were cleared by the Treasury, was $282,900,000.

The Board's figures showed that the total war outlays have risen to $207,200,000,000 from the start of the defense program on July 1, 1940 through July 31, 1944.

Making Fewer Torpedoes

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—To cope with changes in the Pacific war situation, the United States navy has decided to decrease the production of torpedoes from October 9, this year, it was announced by the U.S. Department of the Navy today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Gallantry of Japanese Unit Which Returned To Guadalcanal From Buin to Fight Revealed

By J. ISHIHARA
Of the Military Press Corps

The almost fantastic story that Japanese soldiers are still fighting on Guadalcanal, one year after the deployment operations of the Japanese Forces there, as revealed by a Lisbon dispatch on August 16 quoting enemy sources, has brought to light a further instance attesting to the bravery and dauntless spirit of our men who fought on the island in the Southwestern Pacific.

The heroism of a group of Japanese soldiers on Guadalcanal, who seized an enemy torpedo boat, went to Buin on Bougainville Island late in August last year, obtained ammunition and foodstuff and then returned to Guadalcanal despite persuasion of their comrades to remain on Bougainville is revealed by Kiyoshi Okubo, captain of a steamship of the Southern Trading Steamship Company, who participated in the naval operations in the Solomons and New Guinea areas and recently returned to Japan. His story follows:

One day in late August last year, an enemy torpedo boat approached Buin, Bougainville Island, in broad daylight. The Japanese on the spot immediately opened fire. However, upon seeing a signal flashed from the boat, they stopped firing. To the great surprise of the Japanese at Buin, they found a crew of seven Japanese aboard the enemy torpedo boat. The crew said that they had come to get some ammunition and foodstuff while making contact with the Japanese at Buin. Questioned how they had survived, the crew resolutely replied that they had lived amid rocks in the mountains and that they had been continuing night attacks against the enemy to seize foodstuffs and ammunition.

The gallant crew further said that they had been looking for a chance to obtain ammunition and food supplies, when one day the enemy left his torpedo boat on the jungle beach before landing on the island. Immediately, the fearless Japanese seized the enemy boat under cover of night and under the order of their commander, they hastened to Buin on the specific mission of contacting their comrades there. Thus, saying, they asked for some ammunition and foodstuffs.

No doubt the men of the engineering corps had boldly swam across the waters in sight of the enemy position. As soon as they boarded the ship, they ran it at the high speed of 40 knots and made their way out of the 300 miles range of the sea controlled by the enemy air forces. Thus they reached Buin.

"Why not stay here?" the Corps Commander suggested.

"We came here to get food and ammunition at the command of our superior," replied the men. "We cannot forsake our comrades and live on. We have been prepared for death from the very first. Please give us food and ammunition and allow us return to Guadalcanal where our comrades await us. We'll hold out until the Imperial Japanese Forces return to the island."

They pleaded with the Corps Commander. The ship was laden with food and ammunition and once more set its course towards the waters over which the enemy had the mastery of the air. Every man and officer at Buin saw the ship off. Every face was taut with emotion and eyes glistened with unwonted brightness.

If these had been American soldiers, they would probably never have even mentioned the possibility of returning. But the valiant men were resolutely determined to return at all costs to Guadalcanal and stick it out to the very last with their comrades. Not a single man in the Japanese Forces believes even for an instant that Japan is losing the war. They are absolutely confident that Japan will ultimately emerge victorious. Firmly confident that the Japanese Forces will come again, with fighting spirit running high, the men are making their gallant stand against the enemy in a hidden corner of an isolated southern island. As long as the unquenchable fighting spirit burns undiminished, the Japanese men surviving on the Guadalcanal Island will continue to fight each with the fury of ten men.

V-1 RAIDS CONTINUE ON BRITISH CAPITAL

In View of Bombing of Reich, Britain Cannot Complain of Flying Bombs, Says M.P.

Domei

GENEVA, August 17.—The worst damage caused by the German flying bombs so far in Greater London occurred in the course of the past week, writes the American weekly Time.

The periodical states that a flying bomb crashed into a business center at noontime when the shops were crowded resulting in considerable losses. The majority of Londoners are beginning to realize that something worse may yet be in store for them. In the seventh week since the devastating V-1 started activities, the flying bombs have been landing in intensified salvoes.

M.P. Blames Britain

"Hysterical yelling for retaliation against Germany for the V-1 warfare can now daily be heard everywhere in London," says a letter to the Daily Herald. The paper published several of these letters from readers containing "hysterical clamoring" for punishment of the German people, according to a special Lisbon dispatch to the Nippon Times yesterday.

R. Sorensen, M.P. points out that the British, in view of the air warfare waged by them against Germany, have no reason to complain about the employment of the new weapon. Sorensen, in the Daily Herald, writes.

"The pilotless planes are satanic weapons but one is well advised to ponder over the importance of a statement in our own paper on November 27 on a raid on Frankfort: 'The crews saw nothing of the city; it was a blind bombardment!'"

The M.P. then ironically declared that the readers of the Daily Herald should find comfort in the statement made by the British Air Ministry on March 31, 1943 which said: "The night bombing of military objectives necessarily includes the bombing of the areas in which these objectives are located."

In conclusion Sorensen quotes Prime Minister Churchill's declaration of December 21, 1943, according to which there would be no limit to British violence.

As the only salvation Sorensen sees a complete prohibition of aerial warfare: "Either aerial warfare must be abolished altogether or drastically curtailed, otherwise it will mean the end of civilization," his letter to the Daily Herald concluded.

V-1 Technical Achievement

Professor A. M. Low, the well-known British explosives expert, writing in the Daily Sketch, admits that the German pilotless plane constitutes a big technical achievement, according to a special dispatch from Berlin to the Nippon Times yesterday.

The professor reveals that the German weapon is constructed in such a way that its course could not be influenced from without. It, therefore, presented a problem that was by no means simple to Britain's defenses.

Exposing the hypocrisy of the British who assert that the use of the V-1 is unfair, the professor admitted that he was busy experimenting with recoil as propelling agent for a bomb.

BRITISHERS DESERT EXILE POLE REGIME

Surrender to Moscow Only Way Out—Rebellion at Warsaw Proves Futile

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—The exile Poles have been dragged into a position from where there is no way out other than complete surrender to the Soviet demands, comments Berlin political circles.

Britain has already given the Poles to understand that they can expect help only from Moscow. This, the spokesman pointed out, was expressed in a Times articles written on the Polish problem which was interpreted as an appeal to the eastern European nations in general and to the Poles in particular, namely to be prepared for collaboration with the Soviet Union.

A London report in the Goeteborgs Posten leaves no doubt that Britain and the Soviet Union agreed that Poland should belong to the Moscow sphere of influence—a fact which Poland must accept. The report says: "In the opinion of London circles, it will be of great importance in the future that the Polish population receive convincing proof that military collaboration with the western powers, for geographical reasons alone, will be very difficult."

The Warsaw revolt which was apparently not in accordance with Moscow's plans, certainly stressed this point.

In this connection, local German papers published a number of foreign press commentaries, mostly British, which confirm the view held by German political circles concerning the background of the Warsaw revolt. The Daily, for instance, asks why Warsaw got into such a precarious position. Lord Vansittart stated that a tragedy was taking place in the world to which not enough attention was being paid.

The British and Soviets instigated the Polish patriots to "revolt." The Poles obeyed, but the Soviet advance came to a standstill and, as a consequence, the Poles received neither arms nor ammunition.

German papers further quote the Daily Express which state that the Pravda and other Soviet papers accused the Warsaw Poles of a premature rebellion.

Soviet papers declared that the rebellion was ordered by Sosnovsky, the high commander of the Exile Polish Government in London, who did not consult the Soviets, British or Americans.

Elmer Davis in 'Frisco

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 17.—Elmer Davis, Chief of the U.S. Office of War Information, arrived in San Francisco today after touring the various islands in the Pacific, according to a San Francisco report.

ANOTHER ATROCITY COMMITTED BY FOE

Wounded Japanese Soldier Is Abused by Inhuman Enemy On Indian Front

By T. IIZUKA and H. INO
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT.—Another instance of Anglo-American brutality was again witnessed on the Indian Front recently when the enemy dragged a wounded Japanese soldier to a microphone rigged up before a Japanese position and ordered him to inform his beleaguered comrades that there was no use hoping for the arrival of reinforcements. However, bravely gathering his remaining strength, the wounded Japanese warrior cried out, "Comrades, help is coming! Stick it out for a little while longer!" Then he died.

A full account of the latest inhuman Anglo-American act was revealed by seven Japanese soldiers who had bravely defended the 4057 Height east of Imphal which they had captured from the enemy. The account follows:

The 4057 Height, about 10 miles from Imphal, and which commands the highways leading to Kohima and Sonzuppu, was strongly fortified. At midnight on a certain day the troops of the Fukuda Unit moved into action and hurled themselves against the enemy on the height. However, before they had reached the summit of the hill, Commander Fukuda, Lieutenant Okutomi, and Sub-Lieutenants Ito and Hiroyama fell before the enemy's gunfire.

After a 22-hour battle the Japanese succeeded in breaking through the enemy's first position and routed the defenders. But by this time the Fukuda Unit had been reduced to 13 men. The enemy launched counter-attacks, and it was not long before only seven Japanese troops were left alive. Sergeant Suyama assumed command of the survivors.

Relying on his numerical superiority the enemy intensified his counter-attacks from his second defense position. Armed with one machine-gun, the seven Japanese soldiers patiently waited for an opportunity to launch an attack, and when they finally made an onslaught they pierced the enemy's second defense line.

Two weeks passed, then one month until the connections between the main Japanese position and the seven Japanese soldiers were severed. Ammunition and food became scarce and as they were on top of the hill the Japanese found it difficult to obtain drinking water.

Realizing the impossibility of reducing the position occupied by the seven Japanese soldiers by ordinary means, the enemy resorted to a cunning and inhuman trick. It so happened that one of the Japanese soldiers from the main position had been wounded and had been picked up by the enemy while he was lying unconscious. The enemy then compelled the wounded Japanese soldier to stand before a microphone and ordered him to broadcast a message to his comrades to the effect that there was no use hoping for the arrival of reinforcements.

With grim determination, the Japanese raised his body in front of the "mike" and cried, "Comrades, help is coming! Stick it out for a little while longer!" Then, shouting "Banzai!" three times he died.

It can be readily surmised what emotions surged through the breasts of the seven Japanese warriors as they witnessed the scene before their eyes. How lofty and sublime seemed the figure of the wounded hero compared with the base and cowardly act of the enemy soldiers!

The seven men were all suffering from fever. They had been so weakened that they could hardly walk. In the agony of his suffering one of the men sought to end his life.

But Sergeant Suyama caught him just in time. "Fool!" he cried, "Don't you know that your life is a weapon? All our arms bear the glorious Chrysanthemum Crest. Can you use a weapon so marked for your own private purpose?" He remonstrated gently but earnestly with his desperate comrade. Deep emotion flushed the Sergeant's emaciated face. Tears glistened in the eyes of the two men.

Not very long after this, connections were made with the main position. The seven men had fulfilled their heavy responsibility valiantly and completely. They had defended their isolated position for 50 days against the brutal enemy forces.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 17

The V-1 retaliation fire on London continues.

In the Normandy area, the Canadian 1st Army continued its heavy attacks in the Dives sector and on both sides of Falaise throughout the day. Our divisions in fluctuating fighting costly to both sides frustrated the break-through hoped for by the enemy and bitter fighting continues.

Our panzer formations launched a counter-attack against the Americans who continued to attack from Argentan and threw the enemy back to the east and southeast. Enemy motorized formations are continuing to strike further eastward against the middle Seine and southeastward against the Loire. The town of Dreux was lost after hard fighting, whilst heavy battles are raging for Chartres and Orleans.

In Brittany several enemy attacks in the fighting area of Brest were smashed by the concentrated defense fire. In the citadel of St. Malo the garrison continues to put up heroic resistance. The battery Cezembre with its fire smashed several enemy attacks against the citadel notwithstanding heavy enemy shelling.

In the southern French coastal area, fierce fighting continues against the enemy who is receiving increasing reinforcements from the sea and air and after heavy fighting, he succeeded in penetrating Cannes. Our light naval forces and escorting vessels in the course of several clashes with a superior British naval formation sank two destroyers and damaged one cruiser off the French Atlantic coast in the morning hours of August 15. One of our vessels was sunk and another one damaged. In the fighting against the enemy landing fleet in the waters off St. Tropez, the Luftwaffe damaged two enemy transports totalling 18,000 tons so heavily that their loss is considered certain. One enemy battleship received a direct hit from a heavy-caliber bomb.

In the fighting in the French hinterland, 168 terrorists were wiped out.

No major fighting is reported from the Italian front. In the northern Italian area, 884 terrorists were annihilated from August 11 to 15.

In the Carpathian foothills, the Soviets, attacking northwest of Krosno, were thrown back in a counter-thrust after having temporarily broken into our lines. In yesterday's embittered offensive and defensive fighting in the great Vistula bend, 67 enemy tanks were destroyed.

In the sector on both sides of Virballs, the Soviets throughout the day continued their break-through attempts supported by strong tank and battleplane formations and fierce fighting continues.

On the Latvian front, our grenadiers held their positions north of Birsen against renewed strong Soviet attacks and here 40 enemy tanks were knocked out.

In Esthonia, our troops continued to be engaged in hard fighting with the Soviet forces advancing west of Lake Pleskau. Battleplane formations supported the ground fighting of the army in this area and effectively raided the traffic between Lake Peipus and Lake Pleskau. They sank 11 fully laden ferry-boats.

Enemy bomber formations attacked central and southern Germany causing damage particularly in Magdeburg and Dessau.

During the night, British bombers made terror attacks on Stettin and Kiel, and in the old center of Stettin city major damage was caused, with casualties suffered by the population.

Enemy aircraft also bombed Berlin and western Germany and our air defenses destroyed 49 four-engined enemy aircraft.

GERMANS DESTROY 67 ENEMY RAIDERS

Toll Taken in Attacks Over Reich, Rumania

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—Altogether 45 enemy planes and a corresponding loss of about 400 airmen were lost by the Anglo-Americans during the past 24 hours over Reich territory. This included 31 long-range American fighters and 14 British bombers which were brought down last night.

Also on the Eastern Front, 56 Soviet machines so far were reported shot down by German fighters or flak batteries last night. Remarkable success was scored by a young German Lieutenant who last night single-handed shot down five Soviet planes within a short period.

Meanwhile, American bomber formations from Italy penetrated the Danube area at forenoon today and attacked targets in the Ploesti area. Flak units alone shot down five four-engined bombers on its approach and 17 were shot down over the target area. The number of machines shot down by German and Rumanian fighters is not yet available.

Enemy Bombs Holland

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 17.—Non-military targets were again attacked by Anglo-American airmen in various parts of Holland yesterday. In low-level attacks, enemy planes machine-gunned and bombed passenger trains and motorcars killing 24 civilians and severely wounding 21 others. Residential houses and churches were also heavily damaged by bombs.

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Celebes: Macassar, Menado.
Ceram: Amboina.
Timor: Koepang.
New Britain Island: Rabaul.
New Guinea: Manokwari.
Others: Hongkong.
Temporarily Closed: Bombay, London, New York.

ITALIAN CONCESSION HANDED TO NANKING

Official Documents Concerning Rights in Tientsin Are Exchanged Between 2 Nations

Domei

TIENTSIN, August 17.—The Italian Concession here was officially turned over to the National Government of China at a ceremony held here this morning at the Ceremonial Hall of the municipal government.

Taking part in the ceremony were Chang Jen-li, Mayor of Tientsin Special Municipality, Giuseppi Brigidi, Italian Consul, and Tomotsune Ota, Japanese Consul-General.

Official documents were exchanged during the ceremony between the Nanking and Italian Government representatives and the ceremony closed with a congratulatory address given by Consul-General Ota.

Chu Sees Wang

Domei

PEKING, August 17.—Dr. Chu Min-yi, Chinese Foreign Minister, who arrived here yesterday by plane to consult the authorities concerned on matters pertaining to taking over the Italian Concession in Tientsin called on Dr. Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, this morning.

In the afternoon, Foreign Minister Chu visited the headquarters of the Japanese Forces in North China. Afterward, he held discussions with Chou Tso-jen, Director-General of the Education Bureau of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

JAVA COUNCIL DECIDES TO BOOST LABOR POWER

Transfer of Workers in Non-Urgent Occupations to Vital Industries Set

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 17.—The fourth session of the Java Central Council was brought to a close yesterday with a ceremony attended by the Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration.

During the five-day session the Council adopted a recommendation in response to a questionnaire of the administration authorities on how to ensure mobilization of Java's total manpower for the prosecution of the war as well as two petitions for commendation of workers of merit and stabilization of economic life.

The recommendation unanimously adopted yesterday afternoon sets forth a series of measures with four aims: (1) replacing of the former labor plan for remuneration by a new labor plan for a co-prosperity; (2) further stepping up of Java's labor power; (3) efficient labor administration, and (4) welfare work for workers and their families.

It is understood that neighborhood associations, culture centers and the press, radio, as well as the Publicity Section of the Military Administration will be the main medium for inculcating the new plan of labor upon the Java population.

For the purpose of increasing labor capacity, the recommendation suggests the registration of all persons of both sexes who are mobilized for labor and transfer of workers engaged in non-urgent occupation to vital industries and organization of shock brigades to engage in pioneer work in important fields of industry.

As for labor administration, the recommendation considers it advisable to stabilize wages on levels proportionate to prices of daily necessities. For the promotion of the welfare of workers, the recommendation calls for the creation of a society for aiding workers and their families. The suggested society should cooperate with the Java Service Association and provide financial and medical aid and recreation and also to endeavor to elevate the social position of the workers.

CABINET HEARS MIURA

Details Given on Plan to Increase Production of Aircraft

The regular Cabinet meeting was held at 10:15 a.m. on Friday at the Prime Minister's official residence, attended by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and all other members of the Cabinet. At the meeting, Kunio Miura, Director of the Legislative Bureau, explained in detail the plan to concentrate the efforts of certain Government officials in the work of aircraft production.

Following this, Yonezo Maeda, Transportation and Communications Minister, reported and obtained understanding of all the Cabinet members on the issue of improving the railway facilities. The meeting was brought to a close at 12:40 p.m.

Aged Chosenese Does His Bit to Win War —Donates ¥100,000 to the Imperial Navy

Reports of the barbarous and hellish acts of American soldiers in defiling the remains of Japanese war dead have aroused the burning patriotism of the people of Chosen to its highest pitch. A concrete expression of this burning patriotism was witnessed on August 8 when a Chosenese aged about 60 made an anonymous donation of ¥100,000 to the Japanese Navy through its Keijo office.

Calling at this office the aged Chosenese presented 1,000 bills of ¥100 denomination with the request that this sum be used for the construction of warplanes to crush the Anglo-American enemies.

Though persistently asked for his name and address, the donator steadfastly declined to reveal his identity, explaining that although he has sons who can serve in the armed services, he himself, due to his old age, would like at least to serve the country therefore, he said, he was presenting the donation as a token of his innermost feelings.

Greatly touched by the praiseworthy deed of this aged patriot, the spokesman of the Keijo Office of the Imperial Navy declared that the anonymous donation of ¥100,000 by a single person is not only unprecedented at this office but is also unique for the entire country. He added that this deed is an expression of the burning patriotism of not only this particular gentleman but also of the entire Chosenese people.

Another similar expression of the burning patriotism of the Chosenese was seen in the recent donation of ¥80,000 to the Japanese Army by 306 Chosenese youths of the Chosen Agricultural Patriotic Service Corps which recently returned from Japan where it had engaged in farm and other labor service.

Since the latter part of May this year, this corps had engaged in labor service assisting the families of Japanese soldiers in military service and the bereaved families of the war dead in Tochigi, Saitama and Ibaraki prefectures.

The members of this corps were later employed by the Japanese Army for the construction of a certain airfield about a month ago. Having successfully fulfilled their mission the members of this corps returned to Chosen in the early part of this month.

The donation represented the greater part of the remunerations received from the Japanese Army for their work in constructing the airfield. The members of the corps felt that the money should be donated to the country for the prosecution of the war. All the people of Chosen ar loud in their praise of this expression of patriotism by the Chosen Agricultural Patriotic Service Corps.

PLANS OF YANKEES IN CHINA SMASHED

Fall of Hengyang Frustrates Scheme of U.S. Air Force to Raid Japan Proper

By M. SUGAWARA
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, August 17.—The aim of our operations in China is to smash the Anglo-American ambition to dominate East Asia. The Japanese Government has declared that the Chinese people are our friends including even those Chungking soldiers who refuse to cooperate with the Anglo-Americans, thus emphasizing again that the United States and Britain are the common enemies of Japan and China.

The present Hunan campaign is really a battle between Japan and the United States. As a result, the victories gained by our Forces in that war zone, particularly the fall of Hengyang, have smashed the attempt of the United States air force in China to attack Japan in concert with the MacArthur offensive which calls for a drive toward the southeastern part of China by way of the Philippines. As it has lost most of its advance bases, the U.S. air force in China is now planning to raid Japan with B-29's based near Chengtu in parallel with the Nimitz plan to attack Japan from Saipan. The Americans are also desperately making repeated blind raids on various Japanese-occupied areas on the Continent.

According to information received here, the American-Chiang joint headquarters for military operations against Japan has been set up in Chungking. Chiang Kai-shek is the Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in East Asia, is the Chief of Staff. In this connection, it is said that the strategy of the Chungking forces owes much to Stilwell.

Controlled by Yanks

The 14th U.S. Air Force that became independent of the 10th U.S. Air Force in March last year, and the Chungking air forces as well as the Chungking-American joint air forces are under the direct command of Major-General Claire Chennault. The 20th U.S. Bomber Plane Unit based near Chengtu, which is now watching for an opportunity to raid Japan, is under the direct command of General Henry Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force. Noteworthy in this respect is the fact that Chungking has absolutely no say in the command of these air forces.

During the time of the Honan campaign, only 300 American planes were put into action, and the activity of the U.S. air forces when the battle for Changsha was in progress was likewise of not such an intensive nature. However, in the Hunan campaign, the United States air forces in China came out in full force. This was due to the fact that Hengyang, one of the vital advance bases of the Americans, was endangered. Daily, a total of 500 U.S. aircraft bombed and machine-gunned our Forces and American transport planes rushed arms, ammunition and provisions to the beleaguered Chungking troops. Moreover, more than 60 American officers were sent into the walled town to force the defenders to continue fighting. Furthermore, it was recently reported that the Americans who are attempting to recapture Hengyang have rushed mechanized forces over the Indo-China air route.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in China recently instructed his officers and men to show every consideration for the welfare of the Chinese people. Needless to say, our Forces are seeing to it that the people do not suffer, and that their farms and cultural structures are saved from the havoc of war. At the same time, the Japanese are busily engaged in reconstruction projects as proved by the rehabilitation of Loyang and other cities and villages as well as by the repairing of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Administration of the occupied areas will be undertaken by the Army until local peace and order are established. When this is attained, leaders will be selected from among the inhabitants and efforts will be made to set up a solid administrative structure. It is our intention to build a "Hunan for the people of Hunan." This will come as a blessing to the people of that area who have long been under the iron heel of Chungking rule.

Concrete Plans Expected

For the establishment of model communities, the various measures which have been adopted in the peace zones are now being studied and concrete plans are expected to be drafted for effecting closer economic relations between cities and villages, and other vital requisites.

The brutality of the American airmen in China will never be forgotten or pardoned. When Hengyang fell on August 8, an American plane machine-gunned the Chungking troops that were surrendering to our Forces and this incident was witnessed by a Japanese pilot. Such was the treatment given by the American airmen to the Chungking troops, their allies. More dreadful is the massacre of the innocent Chinese people by the Americans.

After the fall of Changsha on June 16, the people began to return in increasing numbers to the homes that they had evacuated and immediately cooperated with the Japanese in reconstruction work. But, the American planes appeared and carried out indiscriminate bombing and strafing attacks, blasting busy streets and destroying historic buildings.

In the current operations the enemy has revealed his brutal and cruel nature, while the Japanese are manifesting justice based on moral principles. Therefore, there is no doubt that the Chinese masses, fully understanding our true intentions, will cooperate wholeheartedly with us.

U.S. Using Baker Base

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—The existance of Baker Island in the Pacific as an air base for the United States navy for the past year was announced for the first time today by the U.S. Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch. Baker Island is located 2,000 miles southwest of Honolulu and roughly 700 miles east of the Gilbert Islands. It had been used as an air base since last year, the announcement said.

British Airman Killed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 16.—Commander Collins of the "Typhoon" fighting and bombing unit of the Royal Air Force was killed in action on the Normandy front, the Sunday Times reported, according to a London dispatch received here.

Germans Reach Lisbon

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—The first batch of members of the German Embassy at Buenos Aires and Consulates in Argentina arrived in Lisbon today in accordance with the diplomatic exchange agreement between Germany and Argentina, according to a Lisbon dispatch.

CHIANG, CHINA REDS COME TO DEADLOCK

Negotiations on Verge of Rupture; Yenan Representative Threatens to Leave

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 17.—With both the Chungking and Yenan representatives remaining adamant, the Chungking-Sino-Red parley now being held at Chiang Kai-shek's capital has been completely deadlocked, according to information received here.

Though three months have already passed since the negotiations were opened concerning the question of the readjustment of the relations between the Chungking and Yenan regimes, it is understood that no agreement has yet been reached even upon the fundamental issue. It is believed that unless one side makes a concession there is little hope for the conclusion of an agreement.

In this connection, it is recalled that the Sino-Communist representative, Lin Tsu-han, had arrived in Chungking on May 17 for discussions. After interviewing Chiang, he opened conversations on May 19 with Wang Shih-chieh and General Chang Chih-chung.

It is reported that Lin has already served an ultimatum with the Chungking representative to the effect that at present the Chinese Communist Party will not reconsider the issue at stake and that unless Chungking either withdraws or amends its demands he will return to Yenan at an early date.

Apparently concerned over the bad impression an unsuccessful conference will make on the United States, the Chungking authorities are making desperate efforts to avoid a crisis. Although Chungking Publicity Minister Liang Han-tsao denied that Lin has threatened to return to Yenan at his foreign press conference on Wednesday, it is generally believed here that Chungking and Yenan after three months of fruitless efforts are now on the verge of a rupture.

Cable Briefs

OBSOLETE CARS USED

Due to the acute shortage of transportation facilities for evacuation purposes, some of the oldest and most antiquated railway coaches are being put back into service for the evacuation of Londoners. Such coaches include those of the old Cambrian railways which were withdrawn from service more than 20 years ago. Even the coaches of the former Royal train built for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee are being pressed into service once more to meet the emergency, according to the Daily Mail.

BRITISH SHORT OF BEER

Already suffering from a severe shortage of beer, Britain is facing the prospect of an even worse shortage next year. In Kent and East Sussex where the hop picking season will start in two weeks' time, only 50,000 women and children are expected to answer the desperate call for 100,000 pickers. Thousands of London women and children who usually go to the hop picking areas every year, have already been evacuated from London during the last two months.

NEGRO POPULATION UP

With the Negro population in California nearly doubling in the last four years, various steps are now being taken in an attempt to minimize race troubles.

MORE U.S. WOMEN WORKING

The acute shortage of labor in the U.S. has forced 19 million women workers to be pressed into service during the month of July, according to a report of the Census Bureau in Washington. With the ever-increasing demand for workers, this number is expected to grow in future.

Drop 677,012 Tons of Bombs

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Altogether 677,012 tons of bombs were dropped by the American air force in all war theaters since Pearl Harbor until July 1, 1944 or some 30 tons each hour or one ton every two minutes since America entered the war, the United States War Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

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East Asia Round-Up

Fujii's Book Popular

Domei

SHONAN, August 18.—The book "Singapore Assignment", written by Tatsuki Fujii, former editor of the Singapore Herald, who vividly describes the idle life led by British officials in Singapore before the outbreak of the war, has just made its appearance at the bookstores here and is regarded as one of the first best-sellers to date. The story originally appeared in installments in the Nippon Times.

Buying Japanese Books

Domei

MANILA, August 18.—In order to propel the teaching of Nippon-go in the right direction, the Bureau of Private Education, following recent instructions by Director Celedonio Salvador, has been purchasing books on Nippon-go for the use of Nippon-go teachers throughout the islands.

Pushing Unification Drive

Domei

MANILA, August 18.—In accordance with President Jose P. Laurel's desire as enunciated in the recent proclamation, school children and college students as well as personnel of the Ministry of Education are extending their support, assistance and cooperation toward the "National Unification Fund Drive" which the Kalibapi launched recently.

Hsinking Giving Concert

Domei

HSINKING, August 18.—The Hsinking group of musicians who concluded the first of the series of musical compositions with the theme centering on the valor of the Kwantung Army and Manchoukuo at war entitled "Indomitable Kwantung Army will sponsor a special introductory performance on August 19 at the Hsinking Memorial Hall. Officers and men of the Kwantung Army will be invited to the performance.

Mongolians Offer Cattle

Domei

TSITSIHAR, August 18.—At a meeting held in this city on August 12 to discuss measures for the wintering of livestock in the present year, Mongol banner chiefs have offered to place tens of thousand head of cattle for wartime purposes in accordance with the wishes of Hulunbuir district.

Thanks Dr. Chu

Domei

NANKING, August 18.—In a telegraphic message to Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi on August 16, the Burmese Foreign Minister expressed his heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the warm hospitality and courtesies extended to the Burmese Special Research Commission headed by Dr. Ba Han. The Burmese Mission visited China last month on its way back to Burma from a tour of Japan and Manchoukuo.

Opium Curing Hospital

Domei

NANKING, August 18.—The Central Opium Curing Hospital, by the National Health Administration to carry out the Nanking Government's opium suppression policy was formally inaugurated here on August 17 with Yeh Shou-peng as president. Opium addicts will be admitted to this hospital as from August 20.

Police Chief Named

Domei

RANGOON, August 18.—The Interior Ministry appointed U Aung Chein as chief of police of Rangoon to succeed U Ba Yi, who retired recently from service upon reaching the retirement age.

6 Seminaries Opening

Domei

MANILA, August 18.—Six more seminaries including one operated by the Aglipayan Church (Philippine Independence Church) have been granted permit to open by the Education Ministry.

EMIGRATION OF JAPANESE TO MANCHOUKUO STRESSED

Saito Says It Is One Way to Solve the Dispersion Problem in Japan

Domei

HSINKING, August 18.—Emigration to Manchoukuo is the best policy for settling the problem of the dispersion of the population in Japan, declared Lieutenant-General Yaheita Saito, new President of the Manchuria Development Corporation, who arrived here yesterday afternoon to assume his new post.

Expressing his new aspirations for the development of Manchoukuo, Lieutenant-General Saito stated that inasmuch as the foodstuff issue is an important problem in carrying on this titanic war, the development of Manchoukuo should be forcefully executed as a joint national policy of Japan and Manchoukuo.

There are many things in Manchoukuo which should be improved so as to effect smooth propelling of the national policies, he said. He particularly stressed that the best way for solving the dispersion problem in Japan is to send Japanese to Manchoukuo. Viewed from this point alone, a powerful development policy is necessary, he stated.

Sawada Sees Koiso

Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma, who is now in Tokyo, called on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at 2 p.m. on Friday to report on his return home and to confer with the Prime Minister.

Jinnah-Gandhi Talks Postponed

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—The Bombay meeting between Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, which was arranged for Saturday has been postponed due to Jinnah's illness, according to a Bombay dispatch.

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FILIPINIZATION OF CLERGY IN P.I. URGED BY KALIBAPI

Association Says Filipinos Equal to Any Alien in Any Branch of Human Learning

Domei

MANILA, August 18.—As a practical step conducive to the dignification of the Filipino race in general and Filipino clergy in particular, the Kalibapi has advocated the Filipinization of the leadership in the clergy of the Philippines.

Declaring that the move is entirely compatible with the universality of the Catholic faith which prevails in the Philippines, the Kalibapi emphasized that all Filipinos can truly sympathize with "the Filipino aspiration for freedom and independence."

Commenting on the basis of this stand the association said. "In our particular case, considering the fact that the Republic of the Philippine is the only oriental nation whose almost entire population professes the Roman Catholic faith, we realize that the necessity of placing the supreme leadership of the religion in the hands of Filipinos becomes more imperative because their leadership would not in any way be contrary to any doctrine or dogma of the Roman Catholic faith in the Philippines."

The association regretted the recent event in the Philippines which disclosed espionage and other hostile activities by alien and enemy priests. It continued. "To all intents and purposes, the ministers of the Gospel of alien origin who from time immemorial have been at the helm of Catholic hierarchy in the Philippines cannot be expected to sympathize with Filipino aspirations for freedom and independence. It seems only in the religious field has the Filipino failed to attain highest leadership. We have gained a large measure of economic freedom. We have attained political independence. We have established a real and sovereign Republic. We have produced and developed political leaders whose names are known not only in East Asia but in the council of Europe and America. Why has supreme authority of the clergy been denied Filipinos? Facts and figures manifest eloquently that Filipinos can be equal to any foreigner in any branch of human learning, including religion."

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Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1944

No Alternative to Victory

Recent events, both military and political, have apparently created undue optimism among the enemy public who now seem to think that the end of the war in their favor is in sight. The enemy governments on the other hand, unlike the public, knowing better the difficulty of their task, are trying their best to check such unfounded optimism.

But the effort of the enemy governments to sober up their peoples is an unnecessary and superfluous action. The enemy public will learn soon enough to their sorrow that the Axis is far from being beaten, and it will be the Axis forces which will teach them the lesson. It will be not the preachings of the enemy authorities but the furious might of Axis arms which will convince the enemy public that the war is far from over.

This is no empty boast, no mere bluster. It is a fact based on the fundamental attitude of the peoples of Germany and Japan. It is a fact based on the conviction of the Germans and the Japanese that they must win, for they know what will be the alternative and that alternative is one which they can never accept. With this conviction, they are bound to show a firmness and determination which will smash every onslaught of the enemy to the enemy's unbearable cost.

The Germans well know from previous experience what peace under enemy conditions means. Every German over thirty years of age remembers keenly what bitter treatment the victorious Allies imposed upon Germany after the end of the last World War. On that occasion, the Germans were induced to capitulate by the guarantee of a generous treatment held out in President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points which were offered as the conditions of peace. Notwithstanding this guarantee, the Germans were made to suffer to an unimaginable degree. The enemy's assurances of a fair treatment meant nothing when once Germany yielded, for the victors immediately gave vent to their vindictive passions.

This time the enemy does not even offer the assurance of the Fourteen Points, meaningless though they might have been. This time he is talking of "unconditional surrender". The Atlantic Charter has already been scrapped, and its authors are declaring that its provisions against the changing of boundaries without the consent of the peoples concerned will not apply to defeated countries. Roosevelt has already threatened the "permanent elimination of the Japanese Empire". Thus already the enemy is making clear his intention of dismembering Germany and Japan. Unconditional surrender will mean not only the deprivation of territory but also the deprivation of all weapons and arms, the deprivation of industrial equipment, the deprivation of all means with which to sustain normal livelihood on a tolerable basis. It will mean permanent subjection to the arbitrary will of a merciless conqueror. Knowing from their past experience and seeing the even more terrible contrast between the enemy terms of the last war and the present war, the German people will fight to the very end. It is inevitable that they will fight to the end than to submit to such terms as the enemy is threatening.

The Germans also remember that even after the Armistice the British refused to lift the blockade. They remember that this blockade had no military purpose, for the war by then was over. Its victims were the civilian population of the Germany which had already laid down its arms. They remember that countless women and children were starved for no purpose. So horrible was this starvation of innocent civilians even the troops of the British Army of Occupation in the Rhineland were unable to stand the sight and petitioned their government to lift the inhumane blockade. With the memory of such experiences indelibly seared in their minds, the Germans certainly will not allow themselves to be placed in such a condition again.

If the Anglo-American officials are really anxious to correct the false feeling that the end of the war is now near, they had better tell their people what they did after the last war and how that experience has turned the Germans into a people who will never again submit to the enemy's terms. The war is far from being over, for the Germans will never again lay down their arms or surrender. For them there can be no alternative to victory.

The Rankest Form of Imperialism

The blunt charge of Governor Thomas Dewey, Republican candidate for the presidency, on August 17 that the delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference are planning "to subject the nations of the world, great and small, permanently to the coercive power of the four nations holding this conference" is a damaging contradiction of the statements frequently made by the White House concerning America's professed intention to create a "better" and "safer" world.

By no means is this the first time that a biting accusation of this kind has been made against the projected Anglo-American dominated world league. Other individuals in the United States who, unlike Dewey, have no political axe to grind, have similarly criticized Roosevelt's plan. Former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, some months ago, also warned against the formation of a four-Power alliance of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking. Again on August 3, the countries of Latin America, voicing the fears of the smaller nations, protested through the Inter-American Judicial Committee, against the Anglo-American attempt to foist their rule upon the lesser nations of the world through the proposed international organization.

The discussions in the United States of Roosevelt's presumptuous world league project significantly betray the sinister ambition of this Colossus to bring the globe under her iron heels. In much the same way that the Atlantic Charter was drafted and subsequently abandoned after it had served its purpose in deceiving some nations into supporting the anti-Axis cause, so the proposed post-war league is now being sponsored by the United States as an organization which she intends to manipulate in carrying out her imperialistic designs on the world. President Roosevelt's Puget Sound speech on August 13 and the Administration-inspired resolution drawn up by three United States Senators two days later urging the acquisition by the United States of "all the islands" in the Pacific and the Atlantic "necessary for its security" reveal that the world organization for the maintenance of peace is a sham. What the United States is interested in is the imposition of American domination of the world by brute force. That is obvious from her opposition to the establishment of an international police force which would be responsible to the proposed world organization. What Roosevelt wants is an international police force which would owe its allegiance to the United States. Columnist David Lawrence, after analyzing Roosevelt's Puget Sound speech, has stated that the international garrison which Roosevelt would station on some of the islands in the Pacific, as a grudging concession to her allies, would not only have a preponderance of American troops but would in all cases be under the command of an American admiral or general.

No wonder Dewey has branded Roosevelt's high-handed scheme as "the rankest form of imperialism." But it is really more than that. It is an attempt to apply gangsterism on an international scale—an attempt to terrorize weaker nations into abject submission.

A BRIEF STUDY: JOSE P. LAUREL

President's Prime Concern Is For the Unfortunate

By SHUNJI HAYASHI

I first met President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines when I stopped over at Manila for a few days last year on my way home from a survey tour of the Southern Regions. He was extremely busy but gladly spared time for an interview with me at the Malacanan Palace. He struck me as a man of strong determination and emotional fervor. The consciousness of being an Asiatic seemed to overflow his whole being. "Japan, as the head of a great family of nations in East Asia, has a formidable task before her", he told me, "but I am certain that we, member nations, will do our best to cooperate for, after all, we too are Orientals".

Though a lawyer by training, there is no legalistic or formal air in his manner. Dr. Laurel is profoundly human and is always filled with concern for the unfortunate and suffering. His concern for the war widows and orphans, expressed in his inaugural address on October 14, last year, has already taken concrete form in many legislative measures.

When repairs for the interior of the Malacanan were planned after he took up office, Dr. Laurel ordered that old curtains be kept and the 6,000 pesos, which would be needed to replace them, allotted to social relief work. Last Christmas, his staff planned a small tea for government officials and prominent citizens, but, instead, the President and his wife entertained the underprivileged children of Manila in the gardens of the Malacanan.

Dr. Laurel believes in a certain amout of paternalism as against a cold individualism. He has promised many social reforms. He believes that to instil love of the soil is the best means of engendering patriotism. For this the masses must be provided with farming land and encouraged to seek self-sufficiency. He has declared that national policies must be formulated with the welfare of the common people in mind. The raising of the standard of living must always be kept in mind in order to build a strong nation. For strong national unity, he believes the entire educational system in the country must be renovated.

Worked Through School

Jose P. Laurel was born on March 9, 1891, in the village of Tanuan, Batangas Province, the son of Sotero, the first magistrate and lawyer in Tanuan and an active worker in the Aguinaldo Government. When Jose was but 10 years old his father died, and thereafter he was under the care of his mother. He decided to go to Manila to continue his studies, paying for his schooling with the 9 pesos he earned monthly working as caretaker in a church. Later, he acquired a position as office helper in the Bureau of Forestry, and, in spite of insufficient food and other necessities, did not give up his studies. Graduating from the Manila High School, he became Secretary of the Bar Association. He began studying Spanish and law and soon enrolled in the University of the Philippines.

After four years of strenuous study, he graduated from the university. Soon after, he was one of a group of students selected by the government for further studies in the United States. He did graduate work at Yale University and received the degree of LL.B. Later, he proceeded to Europe and studied at Oxford and the Sorbonne. His chief interest lay in the study of law and philosophy. His keen linguistic sense was developed during this period.

It was also during his sojourn in Europe that he felt the strong racial discrimination prevailing there. Though both intellectually and culturally Laurel was confident of his superior powers, the fact that he was a Filipino always created a barrier. These experiences greatly increased his innate nationalism. As the days passed, he wished to foster a strong Oriental consciousness among his people.

Returning to the Philippines, he was appointed Undersecretary of the Interior and, in the following year, was promoted Secretary of the Interior at the age of only 32.

Later, he took up the practice of law and always tried to befriend the masses. Under the Quezon Government he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a post he held until the outbreak of the war. For many years he also taught at Santo Tomas University where he wielded a strong influence among the students. In 1926, he was elected to the Senate from his native province of Batangas, and thereafter was always re-elected. His untiring efforts in the cause of the common people have won him a warm place in the hearts of the Filipino people who have elected him the first President of their Republic.

Fruits of Wisdom

We should every night call ourselves to an account: What infirmity have I mastered today? What temptation resisted? What virtue acquired? Our vices will abate of themselves if they be brought every day to the shrift.—Seneca.

Turning-Point in China's History

Sun Yat-Sen Early Advocated Collaboration Among Japan, China and Germany to Crush Anglo-Americans

By MASAYOSHI ICHIKAWA

Editor's Note: With what sentiment would the departed spirit of Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Chinese Revolution, view the present situation in China and in East Asia, and what would be Sino-Japanese relations today were he still alive?

In an article entitled "A big turning-point in the history of China," appearing in the Sozo, Masayoshi Ichikawa substantiates, by aid of authentic writings, the fact that Sun Yat-sen was unwavering to the very last in his view that close collaboration with Japan was indispensable to the realization of his Greater Asia Principle, and the writer urges on the two nations the necessity of following steadfastly the course indicated by the celebrated revolutionist.

Part I

The history of the world now faces a turning-point of unprecedented significance. As Fuehrer Hitler characterized it, the present war will not end simply in victory for one side and defeat for the other; it will mean survival for one side and complete ruin for the other. Such a grave issue at stake vests the present war with a feather which makes it absolutely unique—its like is not only unheard of in history but will probably never occur again.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan, pursuant to the ideal of Hakko Ichiu, has been exerting herself to the utmost to emancipate the Asiatic peoples from the Anglo-American yoke. Her efforts have been eminently successful as evidenced by the complete liberation of China from her old unequal treaties and the independence of Burma and the Philippines.

It was Japan that prevented the partition of China by Western imperialistic countries. It was also Japan that prevented these imperialistic countries from carrying their exploitation and oppression of India and the Southern races much further, for America and Britain were in constant dread lest the Asiatic peoples, resenting strongly their merciless policy of exploitation and oppression, should rise in revolt against their rule under Japan's protection and leadership.

Because of these fears, America and Britain have hitherto been cautious of pushing their exploitation and oppression beyond certain limits. With Japan once out of their way, they would cast any reserve they have hitherto shown to the winds and proceed to subject the Asiatic peoples to a most extreme type of exploitation and oppression without any show of compunction. On the issue of the present war, therefore, hinges the fate not only of Japan but of the 1,000,000,000 souls of Asia. This is why Japan, jealous of her ideal of Hakko Ichiu and devoted to the cause of the restoration of Asia, is fighting the present war with her national destiny at stake, firmly determined to thwart the ambitious Anglo-American design to dominate the world.

What is most urgently required at this juncture is to establish general peace between Japan and China. In China, we have a great patriot in Wang Ching-wei, who, stoutly upholding Sun Yat-sen's Greater Asia principle, has been indefatigable in espousing the cause of the salvation of the country through peace with Japan. In January, 1943, his Government resolutely declared war against America and Britain, affirming its determination to live or die with Japan. In Burma, the Philippines and India, we have Ba Maw, Jose P. Laurel and Subhas Chandra Bose respectively who, burning with patriotism, are leading campaigns against oppression.

Chiang Hindering Asia

Although the awakening spirit is thus manifesting itself vigorously in many places in Asia, at Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders are still playing the role of puppets in Anglo-American hands.

In order to crush America and Britain by full utilization of the collective resources of all Asia, it is necessary to disabuse Chiang Kai-shek of his hallucination and bring him over to the cause of Asia. The late Sun Yat-sen's life-long desire was to cooperate with Japan to secure the revival of Asia, while Chiang Kai-shek is laboring under the false impression that by continuing resistance against Japan he is faithfully acting up to Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles. In the present article, I will explain, by means of irrefutable proofs, how Sun Yat-sen was intent on the destruction of America and Britain, how he urged the union of the Asiatic peoples for the purpose and how he planned close collaboration with Germany, all with a view to showing the error of Chiang Kai-shek's present course and to stimulating all Asiatic peoples to greater exertions.

Japan is now devoting her entire human and material resources to the purpose of crushing America and Britain, and all patriots in other Asiatic countries are in the same frame of mind. However, in the days when the late Sun Yat-sen first contracted a close friendship with some Japanese devotees to the welfare of the East, it was aggressive Tsarist Russia, not America and Britain, who figured as the potential enemy of Japan and China. This does not, of course, mean that the idea of destroying America and Britain was entirely absent from their minds. They only thought it more urgent to crush aggressive Russia.

Their sentiment toward Britain can be gathered from the conversations Sun Yat-sen had with the late Prince Katsura when he visited Japan in the spring of 1913 to thank the Japanese Government and people for the sympathy and aid which they extended to the revolution he carried out. The understanding reached between them concerned the formation of an alliance among Japan, China, Germany, Austria and Turkey for the purpose of crushing Britain and settling the India problem satisfactorily. Details of this understanding were made public by Tai Chuan-hsien in his book "Nippon."

Referring to the late Prince Katsura, Tai says:

"Taro Katsura's brilliant record is widely known, but few know of a very great scheme he formed after the Russo-Japanese War. His far-sighted views and his rare talent of rising to the occasion were unrivalled among the Japanese statesmen."

He goes on: "When Sun Yat-sen visited Japan, Katsura had just formed his third Cabinet. These two great statesmen met twice for confidential talks. At these secret interviews, each confided his plans to the other unreservedly, and this led to their implicit confidence in each other. . . ."

Views of Two Statesmen

Their conversations occupied about fifteen or sixteen hours altogether, and the views expressed by Taro Katsura during these conversations were, according to Tai Chuan-hsien, substantially as follows:

"The East faced a very grave crisis during the Ching dynasty. It was, of course, absolutely impossible for China to maintain its existence or hope for development under an Imperial Court and a Government so corrupted. China then had to contend with formidable Western influences—Russia with her mighty military force pressing hard on China from the north and Britain, armed with the dominant naval force, encroaching steadily on China from the south by dint of her enormous economic power.

"In this grave situation in the East, Japan had to exert herself to the utmost to secure her own existence. She could not possibly contend against Britain and Russia at the same time. Luckily, the interests of Britain and Russia in Asia were in sharp conflict. This circumstance gave Japan the opportunity of forming an alliance with Britain and she defeated Russia in the war that ensued. Russia was then the most formidable enemy in the East and her menace was so imminent that she had to be dealt with quickly. The immediate crisis was averted by Japan's victory over this enemy, but since the Russian influence was eliminated, the East has been steadily falling under Britain's dominant influence.

"There are three problems worthy of serious attention in the world at present. They are the problems of Turkey, of India and of China. These three countries are alike groaning under Britain's military and economic oppression. All that we have to do is to relieve them of British armed pressure. Her economic pressure will then vanish.

"These three countries now living under malign British influences are all rich in natural resources, but none of them is in a position to aid Japan at the present moment. China could aid Japan as she would, but her domestic administration has been in confusion for many years. In her foreign relations, she has been giving away her rights and interests incontinently. Moreover, she has been adopting a hostile attitude toward Japan in pursuit of her policy of baiting neighboring countries by befriending distant ones.

Agreed In Views

"The plans which you (Sun Yat-sen) commend to Japan are in entire agreement with my own point of view. Let us join hands firmly and work for the attainment of our common object. My ardent desire is to see an alliance formed among Japan, China, Germany, Austria and Turkey and get the India problem settled satisfactorily. The solution of the India problem will inspire new life and hope in all peoples in the world.

"The onus of developing the Continent lies chiefly with China. Sino-Japanese friendship will ensure peace for the Eastern Hemisphere, while an alliance formed among Japan, China, Turkey, Germany and Austria will assure world peace. The success of this plan depends much upon the future efforts of us two. . . .

"I agree with you that it is most important for China to rush the construction of the trunk railway lines. In the event of the completion of these lines, you should seize power again, and I can assure you of my whole-hearted support in that case. Only three persons in the world can resist and crush Britain, and they are you, the head of the German Empire and myself."

Sun Yat-sen was deadset against China's policy of declaring war against Germany in the first World War. In a book he wrote at the time he set forth his point of view as follows:

"They say that Germany represents the elements who value arbitrary power and disregard justice. Do they believe, then, that Britain was inspired by the sense of justice when she annexed Transvaal, India and Malaya? Was it in accordance with justice that she snatched Hongkong and Burma or did she act justly when she forced opium on the Chinese people or when she converted a part of Chinese territory into her own sphere of influence? Again, what justice was there in France's annexation of Annam or in Russia's encroachment on Manchuria and in her act of causing the separation of Outer Mongolia from China?

"As is clear from the history of the past generation, the Allies (Britain, France, Russia, etc.) were unscrupulous users of arbitrary force and perpetrators of acts of injustice. For Britain with such an unsavory past to condemn Germany as a State dead to the sense of justice is to close her eyes deliberately to her past misdeeds. If anyone wants to fight for the vindication of justice, his sword ought to be turned, to start with, against Britain, France and Russia, and not against Germany. For this reason, I assert that there is no reason why we should declare war against Germany."

Rejects British Overtures

It is also on record that Sun Yat-sen peremptorily rejected the request of a certain British Consul who approached him in an attempt to secure China's participation in the war on the side of Britain. Describing this episode, Sun Yat-sen says:

"The incident occurred when the European War was at its height and when I was at the head of the Government I established at Canton. One day, a British Consul visited me at the Generalissimo's Office and discussed with me the question of the entry of the Southern Government into the war on the side of the Entente Powers, with the concomitant problem of the dispatch of Chinese troops to Europe. At this interview, I demanded the reason for the dispatch of Chinese troops to Europe. In reply, the British Consul said that it was for the purpose of attacking Germany, and suggested that China should attack Germany and restore Tsingtao from German hands. I then pointed out to him that Tsingtao was far off from Kwangchow, while Hongkong lay at a very short distance from Kwangchow, and Burma, Bhutan and Nepal at a somewhat longer distance. I asked him to stop and consider to what country these territories formerly belonged. I further sharply reminded him that Britain was casting a covetous eye on Tibet.

"China is now too weak to recover her lost territories, but if she had sufficient strength her first attention would most surely be directed to the recovery of the territories despoiled by Britain. Burma is far bigger than Tsingtao and bigger than Burma is Tibet. If China wants to recover her lost territories, she will certainly begin with the larger territories, I told him."

The above narration affords a vivid illustration of Sun Yat-sen's strong indignation over Britain's unjust and tyrannical ways.

For the elimination of British influence, Sun Yat-sen openly advocated an alliance with Germany. He said:

"After the Great War (the first European War), some people, deeming the outbreak of another international war inevitable, ventured to prohpesy a racial conflict as between Yellow and White races. Judging from the general trends of the world in the past and from the possible turn of future events, I am also of opinion that another big international war is quite unavoidable. It will be, however, a war between the oppressor nations and the oppressed; a war between advocates of justice and users of arbitrary force. . . .

"The time will surely come when all oppressed peoples and States will band together to resist the arbitrary use of power by the oppressors. . . .

"I, therefore, visualize the next big war as one between upholders of justice and those of arbitrary power. Germany today is an oppressed State in Europe. In Asia, all peoples except Japan, are suffering from grinding oppression of Western imperialistic countries and the consequent hardships of all sorts. Most probably, these down-trodden nations will ally themselves with one another in future against their heartless oppressors."

At any rate, there is no room for doubt that Sun Yat-sen worked single-eyed all through his life for the recovery of freedom and equality for his country and for the restoration of Asia as a whole, and that for the attainment of this object he was for crushing Britain by forming a close union with Japan and Germany. Chiang Kai-shek, who is making common cause with America and Britain to balk Japan in her zealous efforts to emancipate the Asiatic peoples and secure the revival of Asia, is, therefore, an arch-apostate of Sun Yat-senism and a traitor to the Asiatic cause. It was a great pity that Taro Katsura's sudden death rendered abortive the plan agreed upon between himself and Sun Yat-sen to crush Britain by forming an alliance with Germany. At the news of Katsura's death, Sun Yat-sen remarked disconsolately that the loss of Katsura left Japan without a single statesman whom he could discuss his world policy.

Taro Katsura himself expressed his deep regret on his death-bed, according to Tai Chuan-hsien, that he could not realize his cherished desire of securing perfect independence for the Asiatic peoples by aiding Sun Yat-sen.

(To Be Concluded)

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

American Foreign Policy

(From the Nipon Extra, Shanghai)

The American people cannot be blamed if they don't know what they are fighting for. After two and one-half years of active participation in the war the issue instead of being clarified, has become even more obscure; and pulling the strings of American foreign policy is Franklin D. Roosevelt, confusing and baffling the people with his chameleon-like antics.

"American sympathy," said Roosevelt on February 10, 1940, "is 100 per cent with the Finns in their effort to stave off invasion of their own soil. That is axiomatic. That America wants to help them by lending or giving money to them to save their own lives also is axiomatic by now. Soviet Russia, as a matter of practical fact, known to you and to all the world is a dictatorship as absolute as any other dictatorship in the world; and it has invaded a neighbor so infinitesimally small that it could do no injury to the Soviet Union."

Not long ago Roosevelt ordered the State Department to hand the Finnish Minister to Washington his passport. Mr. Hjalmar Procope, once the most popular man in the diplomatic corps in the American capital, thus learned the fickleness of Roosevelt's conscience.

In effect diplomatic relations between Finland and the United States have thus been severed on Roosevelt's initiative. The activities of the Finnish Minister and his staff, the State Department alleged, are "inimical to the interests of the United States." Thus the next to last step has been taken by the United States. It now remains only for the United States to declare war on Finland and complete the force of this so-called war to make the world gain for democracy.

Finland today is fighting the same enemy she opposed in 1940. Her aims then and now are identical. Finland is fighting for her very existence and for freedom from the perennial menace of Bolshevik aggression. But Roosevelt's views on aggression and self-defense have changed. "Infinitesimally small" Finland has become a danger to the Soviet Union. Bolshevism must be defended at all costs. So the United States has virtually severed diplomatic relations with Finland.

Roosevelt's act may have been dictated by the Kremlin. The President is small in stature in comparison with the Soviet dictator, and we can understand Roosevelt jumping at the command of his master. But was there any need for him to make an ass of himself at the same time?

Questioned by correspondents at his press conference in regard to the possible discontinuation of Finnish debt payments to the United States, which have been faithfully observed by the Finns even during their hours of greatest stress, the President caustically remarked that American foreign policy "could not be bought" for $148,000 paid twice yearly.

Clearly this remark was unnecessary and undignified. Finland has never found it necessary to buy any country's foreign policy. If she conscientiously paid off her obligations to the United States when Britain, France and other Allied countries pleaded bankruptcy, it was only because she cherished honor above money. But honor is something Roosevelt would not understand whereas, surrounded as he is by Jewish advisers, the President is too apt to think of everything in terms of dollars and cents.

Lip Service to Ideals

(From the Malai Sinpo, Kuala Lumpur)

The more deeply the British Empire becomes involved in the war, which must eventually end in its disappearance, the more loudly its leaders are prone to pay lip service to ideals which were incorporated in the Atlantic Charter. That Charter was drawn up at a time when both Roosevelt and Churchill felt confident of winning the war in a very short time and was designed to browbeat Japan. It has now become a meaningless jumble of words and is in process of being redrafted to suit the circumstances of today. Thus we may expect to see Anglo-American war aims undergoing further changes, keeping step with the progress of the war. In the meantime the British Empire has its own hands full, threatened with extinction by the aggressive imperialism which Roosevelt is pursuing and against which Churchill is unable to make the slightest protest. Not so helpless, however, are the prime ministers of the British dominions who met in London recently and discussed military, diplomatic and post-war issues facing them, behind closed doors. Churchill was to have made a statement on this conference in the House of Commons recently and it would be interesting to see how he would wriggle out of the unfortunate situation in which he has placed the dominions by giving a blank cheque to Roosevelt.

Accordnig to a statement issued after the conference complete agreement is reported to have been reached with regard to foreign policy. The only foreign countries with which the British Empire has any kind of relations today are the United States and the Soviet Union, and the emphasizing of the fact that complete agreement has been reached appears to indicate that no such agreement existed before. That was, of course, quite plain because no part of the British Empire was in favor of having anything to do with the Soviet, and today, more than ever, they are extremely unhappy at the tremendous power which Stalin is able to exercise in European politics. It will not be long before he will be in a position to dictate to both Britain and America and, naturally, Churchill's contemporaries are fearful of the results. No less fearful are they of results of American encroachments on British territories. The sequelae to the decision on foreign policy were the two proposals made by Smuts and Halifax. The prime minister of South Africa advocated the formation of a political bloc of Britain and the countries of western Europe in opposition to the Soviet Union, while Halifax urged the further solidification and unification of the British Commonwealth. These two suggestions are not mutually exclusive and both of them indicate Britain's eagerness to lay the foundations for another war after this one.

According to the official statement the prime ministers of the Commonwealth are reported to have resolved to abolish tyranny and oppression from the world, "and, as a first step, we suppose, they agreed to "liberate" those countries which are under the control of Japan and Germany and allow them to choose their own form of political structure "within the limits of democratic principles." As always the sting is in the tail of this pious resolution which, fortunately for the people of Asia, the prime ministers of the British Commonwealth have no means of putting into effect. We see here a truly Gilbertian situation—the prime ministers of the countries where tyranny flourishes under various guises solemnly resolving to abolish it from the world. The prime minister of South Africa, who has countenanced and legalized the most brutal form of tyranny against Indian colonists and the native black people within his territory, and the prime minister of Australia, whose statute book is besmirched with dozens of tyrannical anti-Asian laws and one of whose avowed objects is the complete annihilation of the aborigines of Australia, must have had their tongues in their cheeks when they subscribed to this noble ideal. Nowhere is tyranny and unreasoning prejudice so rampant as within the British Empire. Millions of people who once belonged to it and are now happily outside it know this only too well. They at least do not wish to be "liberated" by the prime ministers of the British Empire. And, mark you, having "liberated" these people they are to be allowed to choose their own form of government but within democratic principles. That is to say whatever form of government they might choose it must follow the British or American pattern!

CHUANG CHOU AND THE BUTTERFLY

By LI PO

(Translated by S. OBATA)

Chuang Chou in dream became a butterfly,
And the butterfly became Chuang Chou at waking.
Which was the real—the butterfly or the man?
Who can tell the end of the endless changes of things?
The water that flows into the depth of the distant sea
Returns anon to the shallows of a transparent stream.
The man, raising melons outside the green gate of the city,
Was once the Prince of the East Hill.
So must rank and riches vanish.
You know it, still you toil and toil,—what for?